NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

ON EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES.

To the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN—The committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Andrew Nichols, on the subject of compost manures, have at several times visited his farm in Middleton, where he has made experiments. The soil is naturally light, and for many years has been severely cropped without receiving much manure. The number of live stock kept upon the farm is small, and but little manure has been purchased. The distance from any place where animal manure can be purchased at a reasonable rate, seems almost to preclude his means of obtaining it. Under such difficulties Dr. Nichols has been very successful in the manufacture and application of a compost, the ingredients of which are meadow mud, ashes and a small proportion of animal manure. His success has been extraordinary, as will be evident to any one who knows the exhausted condition of the soil, and who has witnessed the heavy crops it is made to yield.

In the application of liquid manure made from meadow mud and potash, Dr. Nichols has been less successful this year than in his last year's experiment. A farther trial may establish or overthrow his theory on this subject. We hope he will continue his experiment, for it is of as much consequence that farmers should know what applications are useless or hurtful, as what will produce abundant harvests.

The committee recommend that the communication of Dr. Nichols be published; they also desire him to furnish for publication, the analysis of the mud, and an essay on the subject of peat mud, muck, sand, &c., as promised in said communication, and they recommend that the Society pay Dr. Nichols for his successful experiments, and valuable communications, a gratuity of ten dollars.

For the Committee,

DANIEL P. KING.

Danvers, Dec. 1840.

ANDREW NICHOLS' STATEMENT.

To the Committee to whom was referred the communication of Andrew Nichols, on the subject of Compost Manures, &c.

GENTLEMEN—Having invited the attention of the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society to our continued use of, and experiments on, fresh meadow or peat mud, as a manure, it is, of course, expected that the result of these experiments should be laid before them. The compost with which we planted most of our corn and potatoes the present year, was composed of the same materials, and managed in the same manner as that which we used last year for the same purpose. (See Essex Agricultural Transactions for 1839, p. 35.)

[Although Dr. Nichols' statement for '39 was inserted in this paper last year, we have thought it best to republish, because the subject is one of the most important to the farming interests that at present engages the attention of agriculturists. The great desideratum is, a cheap and expeditious method of rendering peat and muck food for plants. Dr. Nichols brings science, many years' careful observation, and a good stock of experience to bear upon the laws by which the growth of plants is carried on and increased. We saw his fields in '39, and were satisfied that he then obtained good crops, at much less than the ordinary expense for manure.—ED.]

Dr. Nichols' Statement of 1839.

Persuaded of the importance of the discoveries made by Dr. Samuel L. Dana, of Lowell, and given to the world through the medium of the reports of Professor Hitchcock and Rev. H. Colman, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, concerning the food of vegetables, geine, and the abundance of it in peat mud, in an insoluble state to be sure, and in that state not readily absorbed and digested by the roots of cultivated vegetables, but rendered soluble and very easily digestible by such plants by potash, wood ashes, or other alkalies, among which is ammonia, one of the products of fermenting animal manures, I resolved last year to subject his theories to the test of experiment the present season. Accordingly I directed a quantity of black peat mud, procured by ditching for the purpose of draining and reclaiming an alder swamp, a part of which I had some years since brought into a state highly productive of the cultivated grasses, to be thrown in heaps. During the winter I also had collected in Salem, 282 bushels of unleached wood ashes, at the cost of 12 1-2 cents per bushel. These were sent up to my farm, a part to be spread on my black soil grass lands, and a part to be mixed with mud for my tillage land. Two hundred bushels of these were spread on about six acres of such grass land, while it was covered with ice and frozen hard enough to be carted over without cutting it into ruts. These lands produced from one to two tons of good merchantable hay to the acre, nearly double the crop produced by the same lands last year. And one fact induces me to think, that being spread on the ice, as above mentioned, a portion of these ashes was washed away by the spring freshet. The fact from which I infer this, is, that a *run* below, over which the water coming from the meadow on which the largest part of these ashes were spread flows, produced more than double the quantity of hay, and that of a very superior quality to what had been ever known to grow on the same land before.

Seventy bushels of these ashes, together with a quantity not exceeding thirty bushels of mixed coal and wood ashes made by my kitchen and parlor fires, were mixed with my barn manure, derived from one horse kept in stable the whole year, one other horse kept in stable during the winter months, one cow kept through the winter, and one pair of oxen employed almost daily on the road and in the woods, but fed in the barn one hundred days. This manure was never measured, but knowing how it was made, by the droppings and litter or bedding of these cattle, farmers can estimate the quantity with a good degree of correctness. These ashes and this manure were mixed with a sufficient quantity of the mud above mentioned by forking it over three times, to manure three acres of corn and potatoes, in hills four feet by about three feet apart, giving a good shovel full to the hill. More than two thirds of this was grass land, which produced last year about half a ton of hay to the acre, broken up by the plough in April. The remainder was cropped last year without being well manured, with corn and potatoes. Gentlemen, you have seen the crop growing and matured, and I leave it to you to say whether or not the crop on this land would have been better had it been dressed with an equal quantity of pure, well rotted barn manure. For my own part, I believe it would not, but that this experiment proves that peat mud thus managed, is equal if not superior to the same quantity of any other substance in common use as a manure among us; which, if it be a fact, is a fact of immense value to the farmers of New England. By the knowledge and use of it, our comparatively barren soils may be made to equal or excel in productiveness the virgin prairies of the west. There were many hills in which the corn first planted was destroyed by worms. A part of these were supplied with the small Canada corn, a part with beans. The whole was several times cut down by frost. The produce was three hundred bushels of ears of sound corn, two tons of pumpkins and squashes, and some potatoes and beans. Dr. Dana, in his letter to Mr Colman, dated Lowell, March 6, 1839, suggests the trial of a solution of geine as a manure. His directions for preparing it are as follows: "Boil one hundred pounds of dry pulverized peat with two and a half pounds of white ash, (an article imported from England,) containing 36 to 55 per cent. of pure soda, or its equivalent in pearlash or potash, in a potash kettle, with 130 gallons of water; boil for a few hours, let it settle, and dip off the clear liquor for use. Add the same quantity of alkali and water, boil and dip off as before. The dark colored brown solution contains about half an ounce per gallon of vegatable matter. It is to be applied by watering grain crops, grass lands, or any other way the farmer's quick wit will point out."

In the month of June I prepared a solution of geine, obtained not by boiling, but by steeping the mud as taken from the meadow, in a weak lye in tubs. I did not weigh the materials, being careful only to use no more mud than the potash would render soluble. The proportion was something like this: peat 100 lbs., potash 1 lb., water 50 gallons; stirred occasionally for about a week, when the dark brown solution, described by Dr. Dana, was dipped off and applied to some rows of corn, a portion of a piece of starved barley, and a bed of onions sown on land not well prepared for that crop. The corn was a portion of the piece manured as above mentioned. On this the benefit was not so obvious. The crop of barley on the portion watered, was more than double the quantity both

in straw and grain to that on other portions of field, the soil and treatment of which was otherwise precisely similar.

The bed of onions which had been prepared by dressing it with a mixture of mud and ashes previous to the sowing of the seed, but which had not by harrowing been so completely pulverized, mixed and kneaded with the soil as the cultivators of this crop deem essential to success, consisted of three and a half square rods. The onions came up well, were well weeded, and about two bushels of fresh horse manure spread between the rows. In June, four rows were first watered with the solution of geine above described. In ten days the onions in these rows were nearly double the size of the others. All but six rows of the remainder were then watered. The growth of these soon outstripped the unwatered remainder.

Mr Henry Gould, who manages my farm on shares, and who conducted all the foregoing experiments, without thinking of the importance of leaving at least one row unwatered that we might better ascertain the true effect of this management, seeing the benefit to the parts thus watered, in about a week after, treated the remainder in the same manner. The ends of some of the rows, however, which did not receive the watering, produced only very small onions, such as are usually thrown away as worthless by cultivators of this crop. This fact leads me to believe that if the onions had not been watered with the solution of geine, not a single bushel of a good size would have been produced on the whole piece. At any rate, it was peat or geine rendered soluble by alkali, that produced this large crop.

The crop proved greater than our most sanguine expectations. The onions were measured in the presence of the chairman of your committee, and making ample allowance for the tops which had not been stripped off, were adjudged equal to four bushels to the square rod, or at the rate of 640 bushels to the acre. In these experiments, 7 lbs. of potash which cost 7 cts. a pound, bought at the retail price, were used. Potash, although dearer than wood ashes at 12 1-2 cts. per bushel, is I think, cheaper than the whiteash mentioned by Dr. Dana, and sufficiently cheap to make with meadow mud, a far cheaper manure than such as is in general used among our farmers. The experiment satisfies me that nothing better than potash and peat can be used for most if not all our cultivated vegetables, and the economy of watering with a solution of geine, such as are cultivated in rows, I think cannot be doubted. The reason why the corn was not very obviously benefited, I think, must have been, that the portion of the roots to which it was applied, was already fully supplied with nutriment out of the same kind from the peat ashes and manure put in the hill at planting. For watering rows of onions or other vegetables, I should recommend that a cask be mounted on light wheels, so set that like the *drill* they may run each side of the row and drop the liquid manure through a small tap hole or tube from the cask, directly upon the young plants. For preparing the liquor, I should recommend a cistern about three feet deep and as large as the object may require, formed of plank and laid on a bed of clay and surrounded by the same, in the manner that tan vats are constructed; this should occupy a warm place, exposed to the sun, near water, and as near as these requisites permit to the tillage lands of the farm. In such a cistern, in warm weather, a solution of geine may be made in large quantities with little labor and without the expense of fuel, as the heat of the sun is, I think, amply sufficient for the purpose. If from further experiments it should be found economical to water grass lands and grain crops, a large cask or casks placed on wheels and drawn by oxen or horse power, the liquor from the casks being at pleasure let into a long narrow box perforated with numerous small holes, which would spread the same over a strip of ground, some 6, 8, or 10 feet in breadth, as it is drawn over the field in the same manner as the streets in cities are watered in summer. ANDREW NICHOLS.

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I certify that I measured the piece of land mentioned in the foregoing statement, as planted with corn, on the 21st of September, 1839, and found the same to contain two acres, three quarters, thirty-one rods. JOHN W. PROCTOR,
Surveyor.

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Continuation of Dr. Nichols' Statement for 1840.

Four acres of corn, on the same kind of soil, was manured in the hill with this compost, and one acre of corn on a more meagre portion of the same field, was manured in the same manner, with a compost consisting of the same kind of mud, half a cord of manure taken from the pigsty, and forty pounds of potash, second quality, dissolved in water, sprinkled over and worked into the heap, with the fork, in the same manner that the dry ashes were into the other compost. Of both kinds the same quantity, a common iron or steel shovel full to the hill, was used, and no difference in the crop which could be ascribed to the different manures, could be perceived. The hills were four by three feet apart on an average. In the borders and adjoining this piece of corn, one acre was planted with potatoes. The compost used on some portions of this consisted of rather a larger portion of coarse barn manure composed of meadow hay, corn fodder waste, &c., wet with the urine and mixed with the droppings of cattle, and less meadow mud. The whole six acres was hoed twice only after the use of the cultivator. The whole amount of labor after the ground was furrowed and the compost prepared in heaps on the field, is stated by the tiller of the ground, H. L. Gould, to have been forty-nine days' work, of one man, previous to the cutting of the stalks. Pumpkins, squashes, and some beans were planted among the corn. The produce was four hundred and sixty bushel baskets of sound corn, eighty bushels of potatoes, three cords of pumpkins, one and a half bushels of white beans. On one acre of the better part of the soil, harvested separately, there were one hundred and twenty baskets of corn ears, and a full proportion of the pumpkins. On one eighth of an acre of Thorburn's tree corn treated in the same manner as the rest, the produce was nineteen baskets. A basket of this corn shells out seventeen quarts, one quart more than a basket of the ordinary kinds of corn. The meal for bread and puddings is of a superior quality. Could we depend upon its ripening, for, Thorburn's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a late variety of corn, (though it ripened perfectly with us last season, a rather unusually warm and long one,) farmers would do well to cultivate it more extensively than any other kind.

The use of dry ashes on our black soil grass lands, showed an increased benefit from last year. But our experiments with liquid manure disappointed us. Either from its not being of the requisite strength, or from the dryness of the season, or from our mistaking the effects of it last year, or from all these causes combined, the results confidently anticipated, were not realized; and from our experiments this year we have nothing to say in favor of its use, although we think it worthy of further experiments. On the first view of the subject, a dry season or a dry time might seem more favorable to the manifestations of benefit from *watering* plants with liquid manure, than wet seasons or times. But when we consider that when the surface of the earth is dry, the small quantity of liquid used would be arrested by the absorbing earth ere it reached the roots, and perhaps its fertilizing qualities changed, evaporated, or otherwise destroyed, by the greater heat to which at such times it must be exposed—it is not, I think, improbable that the different effects noticed in our experiments with this substance, the two past years, might be owing to this cause. It is my intention, should sufficient leisure permit, to analyse the soil cultivated and the mud used, and prepare a short essay on the subject of peat mud, muck, sand, &c., as manure, for publication in the next volume of the transactions of the society. Yours, respectfully,

ANDREW NICHOLS.

Danvers, December 26, 1840.

NOTICES

Of Liebig's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology.—Just published by J. Owen, Cambridge, Mass.

This work has already acquired great reputation in Great Britain, and several notices and reviews of it have appeared in the foreign journals, all of which unite in expressing their high estimation of its contents. Three lectures have been recently delivered on Agriculture, at Oxford, by Dr Daubeny, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Botany, in which he has illustrated and adopted Professer Liebig's views.

"Every page contains a mass of information. I would earnestly advise all practical men, and all interested in cultivation, to have recourse to the book itself. The subject is vastly important, and we cannot estimate how much may be added to the produce of our fields by proceeding on correct principles." — *Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for March*, 1841.

In alluding to this work before the BritishAssociation for the Advancement of Science, Dr Gregory remarked;—

"Every thing was simple and clearly explained. It was the first attempt to apply the newly created science of Organic Chemistry to Agriculture. In his opinion, from this day might be dated a new era in the art, from the principles established by Professor Liebig. He was of opinion, that the British Association had just reason to be proud of such a work, as originating in their recommention."

The following is from the address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, November 30, 1840, when one of the Copley medals was awarded to Professor Liebig, in presenting which, the President, the Marquis of Northampton, thus addressed Professor Daniell, who, in the absence of Professor Liebig, received from him the medal:—

"I hold in my hand and deliver to you one of the Copely medals, which has been awarded by us to Professor Liebig. My principal difficulty, in

the present exercise of this, the most agreeable part of my official duty, is to know, whether to consider M. Liebig's inquiries as most important in a chemical or in a physiological light; however that may be, he has a double claim on the scientific world, enhanced by the practical and useful ends to which he has turned his discoveries."

"It is the best book," writes Mr. Nuttall, "ever published on Vegetable Chemistry as applied to Agriculture, and calculated undoubtedly to produce a new era in the science."

Extract from a letter from Rev. H. Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, dated February 15th, 1841;—

"It is the most valuable contribution to Agricultural science, which has come within my knowledge. It takes new views on many subjects, which have been long discussed without any progress towards determinate conclusions; and reveals principles, which are of the highest importance. Some of these principles require farther elucidation and proof; but, in general, they are so well established by facts within my own observation, that in my opinion the truth, if not already reached, is not far distant."

From Silliman's Journal, January, 1841:—

"It is not too much to say, that the publication of Professor Liebig's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture, constitutes an era of great importance in the history of Agricultural science. *Its acceptance as a standard is unavoidable, for, following closely in the straight path of inductive philosophy, the conclusions which are drawn from its data are incontrovertible.*"—"To some, the style of this work may seem somewhat obscure; but it will be found, on a re-perusal, that great condensation, brevity, and terseness, have been mistaken for obscurity."—"We can truly say, that we have never risen from the perusal of a book with a more thorough conviction of the profound knowledge, extensive reading, and practical research of its author, and of the invincible power and importance of its reasonings and conclusions, than we have gained from the present volume."

In the notice from which the foregoing is extracted, the learned editors enumerate among the most important chapters, those on manure, the composition of animal manure, the essential elements of manure, bone manure, the supply of nitrogen by animal matter, mode of applying urine, value of human excrements, &c.

The Second Part of the work is a masterpiece of condensed reasoning on chemical transformations, fermentation, decay, and putrefaction, and on contagion, poisons, and miasms.

DISCOURSE,

On the objects and importance of the National Institution for the Promotion of Science, established at Washington, 1840, *delivered at the first Anniversary.* By JOEL R. POINSETT, Secretary of War and Senior Director of the Institution. Washington: 1841.

This discourse states the spheres and objects of several of the sciences, and their connection with the useful arts. We read it with much satisfaction, deeming it worthy of an occasion which required the services of a discriminating and well furnished mind. The following passages we offer to our readers.

"This Institution has allotted one entire division to Agriculture. This must be considered the most important, as it is the most necessary of the useful arts, as well as the most essential to our existence in a state of civilization. The hunter or the shepherd can do no more than supply himself and his children with food. Such a people have no surplus for those who follow other pursuits; whereas in an agricultural community a portion of the people only are engaged in raising grain and cattle to supply the remainder with food, who, in their turn, are employed in the useful or fine arts, or in the pursuits of literature and science; and it may be safely asserted that the degree of civilization in any country will be in proportion to the perfection of its agriculture. Cicero says, "there is no better pursuit in life, none more full of enjoyment, or more worthy a freeman," and surely there is none which contributes more largely to the wealth and independence of a country. Like all the useful arts, it is dependent upon science for its perfection. Sir Humphrey Davy's work upon agricultural chemistry shows its intimate connection with that science, and we have already remarked the application of geology to its uses. One of the greatest improvements of farming in modern times, so fruitful in improvements of every kind, is the free use of mineral manures. Lime, in some form or other, must enter into the composition of every soil, to render it fertile; and where the chemist fails to detect it in the land, he supplies it artificially. A knowledge of the analysis of soils is therefore necessary to every good farmer. The use of mineral manures is beginning to be well understood, and to be generally practiced in our country; but there are two things that appear either not to be fully comprehended, or not to be sufficiently brought into successful operation; the one is to make a given quantity of land yield for a series of years, the maximum amount of produce it is capable of by high culture and a judicious rotation of crops, and the other is the art of irrigation. The great economy of making a small portion of land yield as much as a large one, must be too obvious to require explanation, and the manner of effecting this important object is to be learned by the application of scientific principles to husbandry. The wonderfully fertilizing effect of water has been understood for ages, and the art of irrigation has been practised from time immemorial. The scriptures are filled with beautiful poetical allusions to this art, which proves its antiquity, and it is still practised in every part of Asia, throughout the south of Europe, and in that portion of America settled by the Spaniards. In those countries are seen extensive works of irrigation, and where the depth of the bank of the river and the low level will not allow canals being taken out for the purpose, the Persian wheel, an instrument of great power and antiquity, is used. Often, indeed, water is drawn by this means from deep wells, to irrigate the fields, while in our finely watered country this great advantage is neglected. I have traversed, in a period of drought, the rich and fertile valleys of Virginia, and seen the corn and grass perishing for want of moisture, while a bountiful stream ran gurgling along the side of the hill, wanting only to be tapped to restore the withering plants and scorched grass to new life and vigor. In the South, irrigation is practised in the cultivation of rice, but only in the low country, by means of the ebb and flow of the tide, and for that plant alone. With this exception, there, as elsewhere throughout our country, the farmers do not avail themselves of the great natural advantages they enjoy in having the means of irrigation within their reach, but trust altogether to the uncertain seasons. As a thorough knowledge of this art would more than double our agricultural products with the same labor, this Institution will confer a benefit on their fellow citizens, by instructing them in the best methods of watering and draining their fields. In the south of Europe, canals of irrigation have been constructed by the ablest engineers of the age, and I cannot but think that our own civil engineers would find their account in becoming acquainted with this art, while at the same time they might render an invaluable service to their country.

"Entomology, which teaches the nature and habits of insects, is an important branch of natural history to the planter and farmer. It will enable him to protect his fruit trees, his grain and cotton fields, from their ravages; and an acquaintance with ornithology will aid him to distinguish what birds serve as auxiliaries for this purpose.

"It will be the duty of this Institution, likewise, to use its best endeavors to introduce into our country new varieties of wholesome, nutritious, and pleasant articles of food. With our extended commerce, this duty may be readily performed; and here let me remark, that agriculture has attained a high degree of perfection only among great commercial nations. The two arts depend mutually upon each other, and the cultivation of the one leads to the extension and advancement of the other."

* * * * *

"My colleagues have already exhibited so much zeal and industry, that they require no exhortation from me to persevere in their efforts to promote the objects of our Institution, and in their contributions to the union and progress of the arts and sciences. Constituted as this Society is, few of its members can bestow their whole time to the purposes of the Institution; but all may devote some portion of it to this object. The mind requires relaxation from the labors of a trade, or profession, or the cares of state; but, like the soil we cultivate, it need not be left for that period to grow up in noxious weeds. Relaxation from intense application to our important duties may be found in the pursuits of literature and science. It is an error to suppose that letters cannot be cultivated without neglecting the fulfilment of the obligations we owe to our families or to our country. On the contrary, the man who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge will invigorate his mind, and better fit himself to fulfil his more important duties, than if he had passed those moments in frivolous amusements; and the pursuit itself, by leading us to an intimate acquaintance with the works of nature, cannot fail to elevate our minds to the contemplation of that Being who 'in wisdom has made them all,' and to inspire us with devout gratitude to Him who has endued us with intelligence to comprehend his marvellous works."

It has been said, that men carry on a kind of coasting trade with religion. In the voyage of life, they profess to be in search of heaven, but take care not to venture so far into their approximations to it, as entirely to lose sight of the earth; and should their frail vessel be in danger of shipwreck, they will gladly throw their darling vices overboard, as other mariners their treasures, only to fish them up again when the storm is over.—*Lacon.*

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Mr Putnam—* *—My experience in feeding roots in the winter to milch cows, has been this.—Arranging according to their value, I place them as follows: Potatoes, sugar beet, carrots and then turnips. The difference I have found between the same quantity of feed has been from four to six quarts of milk daily in favor of potatoes, given to nine cows, which I have milked this winter: from one week's feeding carrots to nine cows, they fell off in milk on the seventh day six quarts; and on return to potatoes, the milk made its return in the same ratio as the decrease on carrots, or nearly the same.

I consider it was the drought that injured my sugar beets, which I made mention of in my last. And further, I believe they or some of them were injured by thinning them out too much at the last hoeing in July.

Seed Sower—once more. Is Willis' Seed Sower drawn by horse or by hand? Is it adapted to planting corn in the field? If so, I think I shall order one in a few weeks.

[It is wheeled by hand. It is intended soon to have some fitted for planting corn, beans, &c. as well as smaller seeds.—Ed.]

The muck I spoke of in my first, made from the waste of a calico factory, is now frozen in places to the depth of four or five inches, after having been drawn out on to a piece of high-dry land. What do you think of such materials as these for manure? Where some of the same stuff was drawn out and spread on meadow land last fall, it has a green and fresh appearance of forward grass. And while I am on the subject of manures, let me say a few words on the importance of manure.—You, Mr Putnam, cannot say too much through the columns of the Farmer on this subject. The vast importance of this article has not been sufficiently attended to by farmers in general, although it is the principal source of their riches. Without it, after all their care and labor, they can have but miserable crops. Therefore every farmer who wishes to reap the fruits of his labor, should carefully attend to the increase of his manure. The true farmer will endeavor to thrive by increasing the quantity and quality of his manure;—he never allows heaps of manure to remain under the windows of his stables, exposed to the wash of rain and other injuries that may befal it in such a situation: where it is practicable, he will have a suitable cellar under his barn for the reception of his manures, to be there well mixed with other and different materials, by his Berkshire or other kinds of swine. And here I would observe that the hog sty, properly attended, will be found to be one of the best and richest sources for the increase of this important article. Almost any quantity may be made in connection with a well regulated piggery, provided the owner will be as careful to feed his hog sty as the swine confined in it. I firmly believe more can be done under this head, than has yet been accomplished, if we make the best use of the means within our reach:—all the waste, pro and con, should be daily collected, from all the places where it may be found, and deposited in the *best bank* of discount, which every true farmer has within his own premises, viz: *Hog Sty Bank.* This bank should have a suitable situation, for fear that the various enemies might come within its walls, and injure, if not finally purloin and carry off, a large share of the precious metals that should be deposited within its vaults for the furtherance and maintenance of the solidity of the character of the institution in the public mind. Mr Putnam, make a long and strong appeal to my brother farmers of New England, to rebuild and maintain within their own possession such a bank as I have been speaking of, and then be careful to attend daily to the payment of all demands in favor of the institution: success will be certain to follow in the dividends of this institution. I believe there is no other branch of husbandry that is more valuable on the whole than this. For if it be true that sometimes, and even often, the proceeds of pork in the market do not much if any exceed what might have been taken for the grain and other things which have been consumed in the various operations of the different functions of the institution, still the manure is an ample dividend for all services rendered the establishment; and it is what the farmer must have, and what he could not procure in sufficient quantity in any other way. Economy must be used in this as in all things else:—true economy consists in supplying the officers of this institution with food to eat, mud and other materials to keep the precious metals in constant employment—not with a parsimonious hand to deal out the food and other materials necessary for the full operation of the bank.

I for one say, friend Putnam, call often upon the farmers of New England to make the most on this subject of manure, for it is the main-spring of all the operations of the farmer. And I shall ever remain your well-wisher and friend,

O. CHACE, Jr.

Tiverton, R. I., April 15th, 1841.

We heartily join in the call of friend Chace upon the farmers, to invest in the bank which he recommends, and shall reiterate the call in the loudest possible tones. And we advise them forthwith, as soon as they have drawn out their spring dividends, to supply the officers of the bank with means for profitable operations in the favorable business months of April and May. Farmers, do not wait until after planting for a leisure time for picking up something to put into the hog sty, but go and get materials for the pigs to work upon the very day that you finish cleaning out the sty.—Ed. N. E. Far.

For the New England Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF COWS AFTER CALVING.

Mr Editor—I lately attended a meeting of an agricultural society, where remarks were made on the management of cows after calving. The questions presented for consideration were the following:

1st. Is it advantageous to let cows drink the biestings or the first milk after calving?

2d. Is it beneficial or detrimental to have cows eat the afterbirth?

3d. When the secundine adheres, and nature is obstructed in her operations, can any thing be given to the cow to remove it?

On the above questions the members of the society differed in opinion, as people do on all questions and subjects. As the questions I believe are important, I wish, Mr Editor, you would give your opinion, or any of your correspondents.

Westboro.' A HERDSMAN.

In reply to the first of these questions we find nothing to communicate. One fact, however, is obvious. Nature having designed the milk for the offspring, it is unnatural food for the mother.

In reply to the other inquiries, we extract the following from Youatt's Treatise on Cattle—pages 544 and 5:

"*Attention after Calving.*—Parturition having been accomplished, the cow should be left quietly with the calf; the licking and cleaning of which, and the eating of the placenta, if it is soon discharged, will employ and amuse her. It is a cruel thing to separate the mother from the young so soon; the cow will pine, and will be deprived of that medicine which nature designed for her in the moisture which hangs about the calf, and even in the placenta itself; and the calf will lose that gentle friction and motion which helps to give it the immediate use of all its limbs, and which, in the language of Mr Berry, "increases the languid circulation of the blood, and produces a genial warmth in the half exhausted and chilled little animal." A warm mash should be put before her, and warm gruel, or water from which some of the coldness had been taken off. Two or three hours afterwards, it will be prudent to give an aperient drink consisting of a pound of Epsom salts and two drachms of ginger. This may tend to prevent milk fever and garget in the udder. Attention should likewise be paid to the state of the udder. If the teats are sore, and the bag generally hard and tender, she should be gently but carefully milked three or four times every day. The natural and the effectual preventive of this, however, is to let the calf suck her at least three times in the day if it is tied up in the cow-house, or to run with her in the pasture, and take the teat when it pleases. The tendency to inflammation of the udder is much diminished by the calf frequently sucking; or should the cow be feverish, nothing soothes or quiets her so much as the presence of the little one.

"*The Cleansing.*—The placenta, or *after-birth*, or cleansing, should be discharged soon after the calving. It soon begins to act upon the uterus as a foreign body, producing irritation and fever; it likewise rapidly becomes putrid and noisome, and if it is then retained long, it is either an indication of a weakly state of the cow, or it may produce a certain degree of low fever that will interfere with her condition. Every cowleech therefore, has his cleansing drink ready to administer; but it is too often composed of stimulating and injurious drugs, and which lay the foundation for after disease. The aperient drink recommended to be given after calving, with the addition of half a pint of good ale to it, will be the best assistant in this case and the only thing that should be allowed.

"Should the cleansing continue to be retained, some have recommended that a weight of six or eight ounces should be tied to the cord, the gentle and continual action of which will usually separate the placenta from its adhesions, without any risk of hemorrage; but if the after-birth should still remain in the womb, and decomposition should evidently commence, the hand must be introduced into the passage, and the separation accomplished as gently as possible.

"There is, however, a great deal more fear about this retention of the after-birth than there needs to be, and it is only the actual appearance of inconvenience or disease resulting from it, that would justify a mechanical attempt to extract it."

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

ON RAISING OF WHEAT.

Preparation of Seed to prevent Smut.

The preparation of the seed I take from an English account published some years since, which practice I have adopted for five or six years past with success, and I do think much of it.

Make a brine of common salt strong enough to bare up a hen's egg: then put in your wheat, not more than the brine will cover. Stir it and skim as long as any thing will rise. It will float off all the light kernels of wheat, oats, light kernels of cockle, smut, or anything that is injurious to the seed. Then take the wheat out, and put into the same brine another lot, and so on till you have cleaned all you wish. After washing put the wheat into a heap—let it lay six hours—then mix a sufficient quantity of dry ashes, plaister of Paris or lime; then immediately sow your wheat. I am very particular as to time.

The result is, I have not found but two smut heads since I adopted this method, and I think it benefficial in preventing worms from destroying the seed, as well as adding to the growth of the wheat. The English account says, (as well as individuals with whom I conversed from England) that it has been tried on a farm for forty years, and was always successful. More proofs from the same account I might offer; but I am satisfied from my own experience of the beneficial results.

Weeding of Wheat.

I weed my wheat always twice. The first time when the wheat is three or four inches high; then again just before it begins to head out. I use an instrument called a grub. It is like a cabinet maker's gouge, about one and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, with a socket into which I insert a handle, say four or five feet long. With this instrument one man may go over a large piece of ground in a day. The method is to take the grub and cut off a thistle, dock, or any thing that is injurious to the wheat at the surface of the ground, and leave it on the spot where it is cut off. A field that has had this dressing will look much better: weeds always take the start of the wheat and retard the growth. This practice always pays the farmer a great price for his labor.

Harvesting Wheat.

I commence cutting my wheat when it is very green, when I find the kernel is out of the milk and about as hard as flour dough, which you may know by squeezing the kernel between your fingers. I then cut it as fast as I can, either in fair weather or not. I do not let it lay in the gravel on the ground exposed either to the sun or rain, but bind it up in single bands near the butt, set it up in stooks of eight bundles on the ground in the form of a pair of rafters, the butts as far apart as possible with two sheafs put on the top for protection. In this way it will dry very quick, and the sap in the straw will afford nourishment to the kernels sufficient to prevent it from shrinking too much. By this method I find the kernel retains all its goodness, and the straw makes excellent fodder for neat stock, because it retains all the sap that the wheat does not absorb. Wheat cured in this way thrashes very easy, and will not shell out by carting to the barn.

I think farmers are not aware how green they may cut their wheat, and what a saving they may have in the quality of wheat and straw. They have only to try this method, and I feel assured they will find it to their interest.

In the summer of 1838, I sowed one and three-fourths of an acre of wheat in one lot. When harvested and threshed, I had seventy bushels. One full acre was stouter than the three-fourths; therefore I calculate the one acre produced forty-two bushels, and the three-fourths at the rate of thirtyeight bushels to the acre. The kind of wheat sowed was Siberian and red chaff. I generally sow to the acre one bushel and a half of seed. I have had the most wheat to the acre when sown from the 15th to the 20th of May. My usual crop of wheat is from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, with common tillage.

Preparation of Land.

I plough and harrow my wheat land three or more times, and harrow between ploughings till I think it sufficiently mellow before sowing. I like the practice, after sowing the last time, of going over the ground to have it done with a light bush. It leaves the surface of the ground smoother and covers all the bare kernels. I seldom can make my wheat ground too rich or rich enough. I apply barn yard manure with about an equal quantity of leached ashes from my potash, ashes that I have used for the last twelve or fourteen years on tillage and mowing land in lots in different years from three to eight thousand bushels. After they have been thrown out from the ashery, I find leached ashes are valuable on all tillage land in preventing worms from destroying the seed.

A few years since a neighbor of mine planted a piece of corn on his land adjoining mine: soil naturally about the same. The worms destroyed his corn before weeding, so that he did not hoe it and had no crop, while I had from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre. Leached ashes are good on mowing land if spread on the surface. They will prevent a large white worm which often cuts off the roots of the grass under the surface of the ground. The reason is obvious. They do but little injury on ground where leached ashes are used. The quantity I apply generally to the acre, is about twelve ox cart loads, with as much more barn yard manure. The farm which I occupy is an upland farm, strong and retentive soil. Leached ashes are good on dry mowing lands, and I find from experience, have a good effect on quite a moist soil.

General Remarks.

I sometimes hear farmers say they do not believe in the idea of book farming. In answer, I would say, if my neighbor raises 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and another 75 bushels of corn to the acre, another raises from 400 to 600 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and another cuts from three to four tons of hay to the acre, which I have done for years past, and the land is not impoverished, is this book farming or an experiment worth publishing? Will it be known unless it is communicated to the public in the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, or some other publication? I am persuaded it is of importance to Farmers to know how this is done, the kind of soil on which it is done, and the method of cultivation.

I think much of the improvements that are now making in our country in farming, and I do think every farmer ought to take or read an agricultural publication for his own benefit and that of his sons—"to teach the young idea how to shoot."—I am persuaded that the farmer who can raise as much bread on five acres of land as he used to do on ten, or make two bushels of wheat grow where he formerly did but one, ought to communicate his experience to the public. We complain of hard times, and that the banks do not discount. The best remedy for a farmer is to know that he has a bank on his farm, and that he is the only director. If he so manages to raise more than he wants for his own consumption and many kinds of produce to sell, we shall not hear so much about hard times.

TH. FULLER.

Enosburgh, Vt., March 12, 1841.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

SOIL FOR APPLE TREES.

The successful cultivation of the apple depends very much on the suitableness of the ground they are planted in. The size and flavor of the fruit, the general health and duration of trees, are most commonly the result of good or bad soil. Climate and situation also affect both trees and fruit, but not in the degree in which the same are affected by the qualities predominant in the land. Of all the different descriptions of soil to be met with, that of a soft hazel loam, containing a small portion of sand, seems to be most congenial to the apple generally. In such soil the tree is seen to flourish longest, is most productive, and remains freest from disease or attack of insects. A great depth is not requisite; eighteen or twenty inches deep being quite enough, provided it be on a dry subsoil of gravel or loose rock. If the bottom be wet, the trees should be planted high, and every means taken to drain the ground. A wet bottom of gravelly clay should be avoided if possible.

Deep, rich soils in sheltered situations are not the most proper for the apple, for it is often seen that apple trees succeed well in any kind of loam, though it be not more than one foot in depth, so as the bottom is sound and dry, the roots take an extensive horizontal range, the young wood is always of more moderate growth, and better ripened, than when roots strike deep into the ground.

Although local circumstances often control the works of the planter, compelling him to fix on a site where the soil may not be exactly what is recommended above, he must, in this case, endeavor to make the soil by trenching, draining, and by addition of the qualities wanting, bring it as near to the standard as possible.

Situation and Aspect for Planting Trees.—The situation of an orchard should neither be in the bottom of a narrow valley, nor on the top of a hill: in the first, the young wood is never so well ripened, the buds are often too early excited in the spring, and there frosts are always more intensely felt: in the second, fruit-bearing trees are always too much exposed to winds. The most desirable site is the side of a hill which slopes gently to the southeast, that being the most sheltered situation in this western country. But when the violence of a west wind is broken by an intervening rise of ground, a southwest aspect has been found equal to any.

True contentment depends not upon what we have;—a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1841.

PLANTING CORN.

Preparation of the Ground. Where the land will admit of deep ploughing, such is to be preferred. Seven or eight inches of soil, at least, should be turned up. If more than this can be moved, let it be done. As soon as the ground is ploughed, let the roller be applied; thus put all the furrows down in their proper places, and break all lumps. Next, harrow well lengthwise the furrow; then harrow crosswise the furrows. This is for new or sward land, which we have found to be better than any other for corn.

Manure. It is not good husbandry in this vicinity, to apply less than seven or eight cords of good manure to the acre for this crop. Let one half of this quantity be spread upon the grass and turned under the sod. The other half having been previously formed into a heap in the field, and thrown over two or three times, should be spread upon the surface of the furrows, immediately after the rolling of the land, and then be harrowed in.—Plant in *hills*, from 3 ft. 3 in. to 3 ft. 6 in. each way. A greater distance will give larger ears, but not so much corn to the acre.

Seed. Put from 8 to 10 kernels in the hill. Thus furnish a good supply for worms, birds, &c. Subsequently, thin down to four or five stalks. No preparation of the seed is of any service where the land is in proper condition, where no enemy is to be repelled, and where you plant between the first and middle of May.

These directions are for lands well suited to corn.—On moist lands, it may be well to put manure in the hill and to earth up the corn. But on all others the manure should be spread; for though in June and July, the corn will not be as forward as if manured in the hill, yet careful experiment has shown that *in the half bushel*, in autumn, it will be more productive. The stalks never become quite as large. On lands not moist, avoid hilling.

These remarks are the results of several years' observations and experiments, where this crop has been cultivated with much more than ordinary success.

TREATMENT OF HIRED MEN.

Entreat not evil the hireling that bestoweth himself wholly for thee.—ECCLESIASTICUS.

Art thou a man employing others to till thy grounds? Then remember that thou hast a Master who commands thee not to over-task or to abuse them. They are free men—the rights of free men are theirs. Often they are your equals in intelligence, character and respectability. Both duty and interest require you to regard their rights. They may demand, at reasonable times, as much palatable and wholesome food as is needed to preserve unimpaired their health and strength. They may demand as many hours for rest and sleep as the human constitution ordinarily requires. They may demand comfortable beds, in rooms not unhealthy. They may refuse such excessive efforts or great exposures as would prematurely break down the constitution. They may claim kindness and civility in all your language towards them, and in all your treatment of them. It is no part of their contract that they shall listen to oaths and curses, should such things pass your lips. It is no part of the contract that they shall bear such mental suffering, as unreasonable reproaches, unprovoked fault-findings, or ungoverned passions on your part, may produce.—Until they forfeit it by misconduct, they may claim your confidence that they will be faithful to you and to your interests. When found unfaithful, let the fault be stated, and a full mutual understanding be obtained. But it is bad, very bad for both employer and employed to be suspicious of each other. Mutual confidence is for the comfort and good of both.—"Every body knows every thing;" and if you undertake to thrive by keeping laborers on a short allowance, by working them an excessive number of hours, by dint of scolding and fretting, by any secret artifices, they will read your heart's secret purposes, and will find ways and means to thwart you in the accomplishment of your designs. Imprudence and injustice on the part of employers, create in part the untrustworthiness complained of in the employed.

We may preach next to the employed—the hired.

THE WEATHER.

You would not see the darkest side,
  You would not be complaining—
But, farmer, can your temper stand
  This raining, raining, raining?

The weather cock is rusted east,
  Unscour'd the plough 's remaining,
The wash is soaking in the tub—
  'T is raining, raining, raining.

The harness oiled, the corn shelled out,
  Done, all the sawing, planing—
The winds still give an ague fit,—
  'T is raining, raining, raining.

The door-post by his shoulder held,
  His hands in pockets playing,
The farmer gazes east and west—
  'T is raining, raining, raining.

Mud thickens on the kitchen floor,
  The good wife's patience straining;
Restless the men go in and out—
  'T is raining, raining, raining.

It 's dismal dull for man and beast,
  But let 's have no complaining—
We 'll hope, we 'll trust all 's well, e'en when
  'T is raining, raining, raining.

It is needless for us to say that we are no poet. We were never charged with any poetical propensities. But the long—long cold storm of a week past, brought to mind a song once heard, and failing to remember it in full, we have stolen such parts as recollection could gather up, and spliced and added to them till they assumed the form in which they are here presented.

The great quantity of rain which has fallen within the week past, together with the degree of cold accompanying it, will render the ground unfit for the reception of seed for several days to come. Sowing and planting must be performed at a later period of the year than is usual in this vicinity. But in this fact there is no cause for discouragement. The forward seasons are not usually more productive than others. Our observation teaches, that even Indian corn is more productive in those seasons when it makes but slow progress in June, than in those in which its early growth is rapid. We do not say that its chances for escaping autumnal frosts are as great, but merely that it is more productive in case the latter part of the season favors it in maturing. Our grass, potatoes and grains, as well as most of our fruits, are ordinarily as abundant in the cooler seasons as in the hot ones—often they are more so.

The weather which comes, is the best for us. There is a promise that "seed time and harvest shall not fail;" and though a degree of adaptation to the *apparent* promises of the season may be proper, when we are determining what kind of seed to plant, and in what way to apply our manures and treat the growing crop, yet we deem it true wisdom, early in the year, to confide in the above promise, and make but slight deviations from the course which would be found best in the average years.

LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

This work, an American edition of which is now for sale at the principal bookstores and Agricultural Warehouses of this city, comes out with high recommendations from able and discreet judges on both sides the Atlantic. The price of the work is $1 25 per copy. So small a part of it has yet been examined by us, that we are unprepared to express any opinion as to its intrinsic value; but we are satisfied that all cultivators whose habits of reading and reflection are such as will enable them to comprehend a concise scientific work, will find it highly interesting. Many of the views expressed are to us new and entertaining, but we have yet found but little if any thing which calls for any departure from the commonly approved methods of manuring and treating our soils. The work deserves to be studied.

PLANTS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The green-house of M. P. Wilder, Esq, Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester, President of the Mass. Horticultural Society, was damaged by fire on the morning of the 16th inst. We regret to state that many of his choicest plants were destroyed, including his new importations of fine and rare things within the last year, and over five hundred seedling Camellias, in various stages of growth: also his splendid seedling Camellia Wilderii, described a few months since in the N. E. Farmer, and his whole collection of Cacti. The fire broke out in the western section, which contained the above named plants, but was discovered in season to save the eastern section and most of the plants, though in a damaged state. It has been necessary to head down his tall magnificent Camellias in the back row, as the only hope of saving them. The house was fully insured, but not so with the plants: there was only $1000 upon them, which pays but a small portion of the loss. The loss is not only great to the enterprising proprietor, but to the horticultural community generally. Some of the plants cannot be replaced, and the destruction of his seedling C. Wilderii, will be lamented by every florist. He had already received orders for it from a number of the most distinguished foreign cultivators, and no doubt it would have proved a source of profit as well as pleasure, in adding a choice gem to this interesting family of plants.

J. B.

FIRST CUCUMBER IN THE MARKET.

Mr F. W. R. Emery, of Bedford, exhibited to us on the 9th inst., a fine specimen of the long spined cucumber, which we believe was the first in Quincy market this year. It was sold for 50 cents, in the stall of Whiting, Norcross & Dana. Yesterday we received another specimen from the same gentleman, that measured 13 3-4 inches in length, which, considering the state of the weather for the last eight days—the sun not having made his appearance—is good testimony of his skill in horticulture: thus in opposition to all unfavorable influences without, producing with the assistance of the heat from a bed of oak leaves, a vegetable so perfect in shape. What we are to do with so much cucumber at this season of the year, we can hardly divine. Should there be a change in the weather soon, we shall probably begin upon one end of it: but as cool as it is at present, we must keep it in all its length, for the gratification of our customers and friends.

J. B.

Errata.—In Dr. Wood's communication on page 333 of our last number, the word "posterns," in the fourth and fifth lines from the bottom of the first column, should have been *pasterns;* and "posterior," in the second line from the bottom, should have been *pastern.*

Philosophy may teach us to *bear* of the calamities of others with magnanimity; but it is religion alone that can teach us to bear our own with resignation.—*Lacon.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending April 28.

April, 1841.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	28	42	42	W.
Tuesday,	20	33	53	40	E.
Wednesday,	21	41	46	43	E.
Thursday,	22	39	42	40	E.
Friday,	23	39	43	41	E.
Saturday,	24	40	51	49	E.
Sunday,	25	40	41	40	E.

A Northeast storm commenced on Tuesday afternoon, and has continued through the week; considerable rain has fallen each day. Farmers and Gardeners are very backward with their spring work.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 26, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 230 Beef Cattle, 15 pair of Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 200 Sheep, and 710 swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Prices have further advanced. We noticed one or two yoke extra for $7 75. First quality, $7 25 a 7 50. Second quality, $6 50 a 7 00. Third quality, $5 75 a 6 50

Working Oxen—Sales $80, $95, and $100.

Cows and Calves.—Sales, $20, $24, $25, $29, $33, and $35.

Sheep.—We noticed one lot sold for 4 3-4 cents the pound, alive.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold for 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for barrows, and two lots for a fraction more. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover—Northern, 13c. —Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, $1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $5 37—Genesee $5 31—Ohio $5 12.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none.—Round Yellow 54 to 56—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 48.—Rye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 30 to 31—Northern 35 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. Whole Hogs 5 1-2 to 6 c.—Pigs 5 c.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 19 — Eastern Screwed $14 50.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do. 3-4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

J. BRECK & CO., offer for sale a great variety of beautiful Herbaceous Plants, including 20 varieties Phlox, Perennial Coreopsis of sorts, Delphinium, Campanulas in great variety, Double Pinks, Dracocephalums, Double Scarlet Lychnes, Double Ragged Robbin, Spireas of sorts, Iris do. with a great variety of others. Also, Honeysuckles, Roses, and other ornamental Shrubs.

GRAPE VINES.

Extra large Isabella Grape Vines for sale as above.

Also, Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubarb Plants, and Asparagus Roots. J. BRECK & CO.

April 28

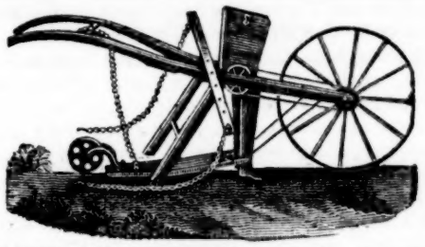
DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

We have for sale a very large collection of the *finest* Double Dahlias, of the most esteemed sorts. J. BRECK & CO., No. 52, North Market St. April 28

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received and for sale by J. BRECK & CO, a supply of Sweet Potato Slips. No 52, North Market st.

April 28.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

Willis's latest Improved Seed Sower, invented the last season; one of the most perfect machines ever introduced for the purpose. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, and covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow almost any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions. It is highly recommended by a great number of persons who used it the past season. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 31.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

Brighton, near Boston,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.

The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenuous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following, and left at any part of the city, free of expense.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP.

Brighton Nurseries, March 24, 1841.

BEDFORD OATS.

Just received 50 bushels of superior Bedford Oats. This variety is ighly recommended, it not being liable to blast, and very productive. For sale by

March 31. JOS. BRECK & CO.

SUPERIOR SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels of extra heavy and clean Seed Barley. Also 30 bushels CHEVALIER BARLEY, a new and superior variety, for sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

March 31.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

Received from Vermont, 20 bushels Black Sea Wheat. Also, 20 bushels Italian Spring Wheat, raised in Warren, N. H. For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

March 31.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion for his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he is politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. K. Bayley,
J. B. Read,	L. Maynard,
James F. Fullham,	Isaac Foster,
Wm. P. Loring,	Artemas White,
Joseph C. Pray.	Brown & Sevrence.

Boston, April 28.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following;

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

12,000 Pear and Plum Trees.—Large and new additions of Pear and Plum Trees have lately been received, many kinds of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such have been the selections which have been made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person, during the last Autumn, where all have been proved; those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, or left with Joseph Breck & Co., New England Farmer Office, will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, March 2.

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

3000 Pear Trees, of the most approved kinds.

2000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne this season.

Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, of different kinds.

500 Quince Trees.

4000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high; most of them have borne fruit. Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, Pond's.

30,000 Grant Asparagus Roots.

Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, of good kinds.

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plants, lately introduced.

2000 Cherry and Pear Stocks; 1000 Plums; Roses, &c. of all kinds.

All orders sent to the subscriber at Cambridge port or with JOSEPH BRECK & CO., will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Mass., Feb. 24.

PLUMS, PEARS, GOOSBERRIES, &c.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from London, a fine assortment of Plum and Pear Trees, which are offered at reduced prices, including the following

PEARS.

Belle Lucrative,	Cattilac,
Moulle Bouche,	Williams' Bon Chretian or Bartlett,
Josephine,	
Beurre Spence,	Jargonell d'Epagne,
" Capiamont,	Echasserie,
" Bosc,	Urbaniste,
" Diel	Duchess d'Angouleme,
" d'Aremburgh,	St. Chislain,
Easter Beurre,	Madaline d'Carne.

PLUMS.

Green Gage,	New Orleans,
Purple Gage,	Imperatrice,
Diamond,	Reine Claude,
Washington,	Royal d'Tours.
Golden drop,	

Gooseberries, White and Red Currants, Raspberries and every article in the Nursery line furnished at short notice.

JOS. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Boston.

April 7, 1841.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. isly. Nov. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEPARTED.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories
Like shadows over streams—
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn—
The departed—the departed!
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful,
How dreamless is their sleep!
Where rolls the dirge-like music
Of the ever-tossing deep,
Or where the hurrying night winds
Pale winter's robes have spread
Above their narrow palaces
In the cities of the dead.

I look around and feel the awe
Of one who walks alone—
Among the wrecks of former days,
In mournful ruin strown;
I start to hear the stirring sounds
Among the cypress trees,
For the voice of the departed
Is borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice!—it mingles with
Each free and careless strain;
I scarce can think earth's minstrelsy
Will cheer my heart again.
The melody of summer-waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me
As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles
Still on me sweetly fall,
Their tones of love I faintly hear
My name in sadness call.
I know that they are happy,
With their angel plumage on,
But my heart is very desolate,
To think that they are gone.

The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams,
And they glide above our memories
Like shadows over streams—
But where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn—
The departed, the departed!
Can never more return!

Legal Pleasantries.—They originate more than half the currant wit of the day in the Great West. There is a racy freshness, moreover, about the pleasantries of that region that is quite delightful. From a late Missouri Journal we have clipped the following anecdote of an eminent legal gentleman of that State. If it be as new to the readers as it is to us, we will guarantee his favorite suffrage. Being once opposed to Mr S———, late member to Congress, he remarked as follows to the jury upon a point of disagreement between them: "Here my brother S———, and I differ. Now this is very natural. Men seldom see things in the same light, and they may disagree in opinion upon the simplest principles of the law, and that very honestly; while, at the same time, neither can see any earthly reason why they should, and this merely because they look at different sides of the subject, and do not view it in all its bearings. Suppose for illustration, a man should come in here, and boldly assert my brother S——— 's head (here he laid his hand very familliarly on the large chucklehead of his opponent) is *a squash!* I, on the other hand, should maintain, and perhaps with equal confidence, that it is a head. Now, here would be a difference, undoubtedly, an honest difference of opinion. We might argue about it till dooms day, and never agree. You often see men arguing upon subjects as empty and trifling as this! But a third person coming in, and looking at the neck and shoulders that support it, would say at once that I had reason on my side; for if it was not a head, it at least occupied the place of one, and stood where a head ought to be."

All this was uttered in the gravest and most solemn manner imaginable, and the effect was irresistibly ludicrous.—*Spirit of the Age.*

GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE, *No.* 51 and 52 *North Market St. Boston.* The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden,* and *Ornamental* Flower Seeds desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

FIELD SEEDS.

Sugar Beet.	Ruta Baga.
Mangel Wurtzel.	Ballatine's New Royal do.
New Red Globe do. } superior	White Tankard Turnip.
Yellow do. } varieties.	Red do.
Carrot Long Orange.	Red Round do.
" Altringham.	White do.
" New White, extra fine.	White Globe do.
Pumpkin, sorts.	Green Round do.
Wheat—various sorts.	Purple Top Hybrid do.
Barley, do.	Buckwheat.
Rye, do.	Broom Corn.
Potatoes, do.	Millet.
Indian Corn, do.	Buckthorn. } for Hedges.
Oats, do.	Locust. }

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Beets of sorts, Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Culiflower, Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 20 sorts, Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do. Martynea, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion of sorts, Pepper do. Pumpkin do. Parsnip, Parsley, Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts, Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme	Sweet Basil.
Sweet Marjorum.	Lavender.
Sage.	Lemon Balm.
Summersavory.	Anise.
Medicinal Herbs, &c.	

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar.

Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated—each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each.

Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

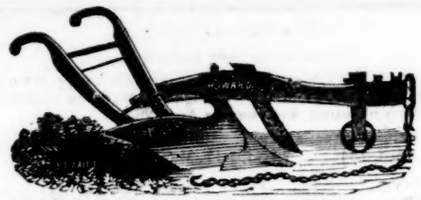
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

April 21.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection,* consisting of *seven varieties;* they are such as have stood the test of a *fair trial* for *seven years,* and all grown by the subscriber.

Warren's Seeding Methven, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is $5 00 per hundred plants.

Methven Castle.— Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

Keen's Seedling. — A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per huudred.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hautbois.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

Early Virginia.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

English Wood—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants carefully forwarded agreeably to directions. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

March, 24. *Nonantum Vale, Brighton.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.